

tor, the cortege moved towards the Cemetery, about 30 carriages following the hearse.

The Royal Hawaiian Band was stationed near the grave, and as the procession approached they played solemn and appropriate music.

The pall bearers were: His Ex. Gov. Dominis, Alex. J. Cartwright, Hon. J. S. Walker, Hon. W. C. Parke, Hon. H. M. Whitney, Jos. O. Carter, Hon. Geo. Macfarlane and Frank Spencer.

Flags were displayed at half-mast throughout Saturday and Sunday.

In Memoriam.

Rev. George B. Rowell of Waimea, Kauai, father of the Hon. W. E. Rowell, member of the Legislature, died on the 15th of June, 1884, at Koloa, whither he had been taken to be under the doctor's care. He was born in New Hampshire, January 22, 1815, being in his 70th year at the time of his death. His father was the Rev. Joseph Rowell, pastor of the Congregational Church in Claremont, N. H. At the age of 17 he entered Amherst College and graduated in 1837. In 1841 he finished a theological course in Andover Theological Seminary, and was ordained the same year. In April, 1842, he married Malvina Chapin of Newport, N. H., and soon after left with her for the Hawaiian Islands, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Rev. Dr. J. W. Smith and wife were also passengers by the same vessel from Boston, being sent by the same association. They arrived at Honolulu September 22d, 1842, and Mr. Rowell was located for a number of months at Waiakua, Oahu. In 1843 he was transferred to Hanalei, Kauai, where he remained three years, going to Waimea, on the same island, in 1846. There he has lived ever since, never having returned to the land of his birth, even for a visit. He had seven children, of whom six are still living, and 21 grandchildren, of whom 19 are living. In his missionary labors he remained connected with the A. B. C. F. M. until about the year 1865. Since then he has been the pastor of the Independent Church at Waimea. For the first few years the congregation met in a grass house, but afterwards a comfortable house was built, which stands to this day a monument to his energy and to his skill as architect and builder. The walls are of a white stone of sedimentary formation—not common on these islands. The heavy timbers necessary for the beams and rafters were all obtained from the forests in the mountains back of Waimea, where they were cut, hewn and brought down by natives under his personal supervision. At that time many difficulties had to be overcome, which are not known now, but Mr. Rowell spared neither physical nor mental labor in his effort to build up the church. He was an ardent scholar, and kept up his familiarity with the Greek and Hebrew languages till late years. He was one of the few Hawaiian missionaries who acquired rightly the idioms and pronunciation of the Hawaiian language. His loss is felt deeply by the natives of his district, and his widow and children suffer as only those can appreciate who have known a similar loss.—*Saturday Hawaiian.*

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

From an examination of the bills now before the Legislature "to regulate the currency," it is manifest that an international money is alone aimed at in the bills; and to secure it, the introducers of the bills are willing to sacrifice all the kinds of money used here the past few years. Particularly is that the case with Mr. Dole's bill. As we view it, every vestige of silver coin and silver certificates, now used as national money here, would leave the channels of trade and be exchanged for gold and gold certificates at an expense of \$75,000 to \$100,000 to the Government. The changing of one national money would be right enough if it did not make confusion and loss. And provided also that it could be made permanent, which would be an impossibility. By being an international money it would leave us for America, Europe, and Asia. The Chinamen will go for it, as they did for the sovereign that was so liberally imported here the past years. Now a sovereign cannot be found outside of Honolulu in a few days' travel; and, from the tone of the public Press, thousands of this money (if we had it) would be immediately wanted to take the place of bills of exchange. In addition, no nation has as yet adopted the new finance law for the regulation of its home currency. Under that law the "better currency will drive out the poorer." Consequently the old law is still existing here in full force, and under it the "bad currency will drive out the

better." What show is there, then, to retain a gold currency?

The Government is supposed to have expended a large sum in introducing our silver currency; and if either of the bills should become law, it will be required to expend another large sum to remove the silver and introduce gold in its stead; and if, from the above mentioned, or some other cause, the gold will not stay with us, who will pay for the next lot?

Gentlemen must know that a national and international money cannot exist in the same country at the same time without a congress of nations so agree. States in all countries are aware of the fact, that to have a permanent domestic money its bullion value must be less than its face value, and they have always shaped their currency laws to that end, so as to save their home currency from foreign interference, which we think wise, and congratulate the King and his Cabinet for having supplied us a home currency that all citizens receive, and all nations reject. Such a money will be sure to stay with us, and help to develop the country; and we trust the King will have too much wisdom to sign any bill that will drive the silver out of the country, or depreciate its value.

Honolulu is so close to San Francisco that business men must not forget that they are parts of two countries and subject to different laws. And if our domestic money went pay a debt in San Francisco at its face value, it is no disgrace to this country or its law-makers, as we are doing quite as well as more powerful nations in this respect.

The currency of the United States as a whole, is not worth bragging about, and certainly is not perfect enough to justify Hawaii to copy her coin or her National Bank money.

The United States is the land of my nativity, yet I never saw her currency for home use so well regulated as it has been in these islands the past few years. There their broker shops are like their grog-shops, very numerous and easily found, and that is fair proof that their currency is not perfection even for home use, and in other countries it never passes for money—only bullion.

Why gentlemen should wish to drive silver out of the country by such a determined and costly cause we are unable to determine. All other nations rather encourage an influx of the precious metals without thinking it an evil, requiring legislation action to remove, and an attempt to drive bullion, rather the money out of the country would be considered a national financial suicide.

JNO. M. HORNER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly inform me "what's in the air?" I hear of secret meetings, of inflammatory placards, of white men sending some of the lower order of native people to distribute petitions, and harangue their fellows to down with the Ministry. I hear of a faction of another dynasty who are working secretly against the peace of our Kingdom, backed up by a certain religious institution. I hear of the Chinese secretly arming themselves, and in yesterday's *Hawaiian* these words of threatening import to the King. "If he too has become careless of his high responsibilities and oblivious of his royal oath to rule the Hawaiian people conscientiously, then he is tampering with dangerous possibilities and opening inevitably the way to a revolution of force, which he would be utterly powerless to control. What! please Mr. Warrior of the *Hawaiian*. Say that sentence over again, and say it slow! a revolution of force! If His Majesty does not obey the Dynamite Dictator from Ireland, or the Crank from England, or the Roundhead of Massachusetts, force will be used. Faugh! will it be dynamite and stink-pots on the one side? What a happy combination of warriors. Don't do it; fight with friend Marriott's weapon—the black (mail) flag. Yet if the Harp will float lovingly with the Dragon, try them. Agitate! agitate! until you arouse your armies into action, and then some couple of the mounted

police will catch you, bag you, and exhibit the strange anomaly to the admiring people. "Give us a rest."

PAX.

The Opposition Confused.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw on Monday a placarded cart making the rounds of the town, and I also saw placards posted upon the different bulletin boards, a notice calling for a public meeting at the Lyceum to consider the political situation. It was signed by J. O. Carter, Mr. D. Kahanu, W. L. Holokahiki and Mr. Henry Waterhouse. It said, "The Ministers are our enemies and they have confused our Representatives so that it seems probable that our defenders in the Assembly will be unable to save us from destruction." Now, Mr. Editor, I consider this statement an insult and a libel on our Representatives, for I do not believe that Honorables Dole, Smith, Rowell, Hitchcock, C. Brown, F. Brown, G. Brown, Nawahi, Pilipo, Kauhane, Kalua and others, are men that could be confused by any man or Ministry. However, the men who signed this call for a mass meeting may mean that our Representatives are the men who have the honor to represent the district of Honolulu. If such is the case they make a mistake, for it is well known that the Honolulu Representatives, Messrs. Kaulukou, Kean, Baker and Lilikalani were elected by heavy majorities to represent this district and they were known before they were elected as supporters of the Ministry, and that the other candidates, all of whom were in opposition to the Ministry, and amongst whom was one of the signers of this call for a mass meeting, were badly defeated at the polls. Therefore, I say, this accusation of Messrs. J. O. Carter, Kauhane, Holokahiki and Henry Waterhouse, that "our Representatives have been confused by Ministers," is untrue and cannot be supported by any facts, for the members of the Legislative Assembly now in session are simply carrying out the views of the majority that elected them in their districts.

TRUTH.

MR. EDITOR:—My retirement from the Board of Education last year and "desertion of the falling fortunes" of the Minister of Foreign Relations, who "at that epoch of September 14th, had not a friend left except His Majesty the King, God bless him," appeared to the Minister on Saturday to be of sufficient importance to authorize him to indulge in some flighty philippics delivered evidently for the detestation of a bevy of fair dames assembled in a Ministerial Chamber, communicating with the Legislative hall, to witness the discomfiture and confusion of an oppressor of their "adorable sex."

Will you, Mr. Editor, as the matter may possibly possess a grain of public interest, kindly grant me a small space in your excellent paper to refresh the Minister's too treacherous memory, and place on record a true history of that, to him distressing desertion?

On the 15th of June, 1883, I being then a member of the Board and present with the Minister and another member at one of its meetings, a resolution, of which the following is a copy was passed: "Resolved That the President of the Board, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Schools be authorized to take into consideration the subject of an increase of salaries of some of the subordinate teachers in the English day schools of the District of Honolulu, and refer the same to the Board at a future meeting."

I desire to draw particular attention to the duty imposed on the President and Inspector-General by the resolution, which was that those gentlemen "should take into consideration the subject of an increase of salaries of some of the subordinate teachers, and refer the same to the Board at a future meeting."

To my astonishment I heard, about the 10th of July, that the salary of my nephew, the Principal of the Royal School, had been increased. On inquiring of the Secretary of the Board if such were the case, and at whose instance it had been done, he told me by order of the President, and that several others of the teachers about Honolulu had also had their salaries raised.

After some consideration I sent a letter, of which the following is a copy, to the President of the Board:

HONOLULU, July 12, 1880.

My Dear Mr. Gibson: I learn from Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Board of Education, that you have instructed him to raise the salaries of all the school teachers of Honolulu.

As there has been no pretense of consulting me in the matter, and I should not have consented to the measure if I had been consulted, I consider that I have been treated neither with the courtesy nor

consideration due to one holding an office of trust and responsibility.

I have, therefore, to request you to acquaint His Majesty the King that, understanding that my services can be dispensed with, and being unwilling to accept the responsibility for acts in which I take no part, self-respect requires the resignation of my seat at the Board, which resignation is hereby tendered.

Faithfully yours,

GODFREY RHODES.

My resignation was accepted. On the 15th of August there appeared in the *P. C. Advertiser* a statement of which the following is a copy: "The list of salaries of teachers in Government schools in Honolulu, raised by the President and Inspector-General of the Board, acting under the authority of a previous resolution of the Board, was submitted and approved."

I have already shown that no such authority was given, and that on account of its having been assumed and exercised without my consent, I had ceased to be a member of the Board since the 12th of July. Why, then, the Minister should so pathetically bewail the abandonment of the "sinking ship," on the 14th of September following is a riddle, the solution of which belongs to himself alone, as to use his own figure, "I had then parted company with him" two whole months.

Equally inexplicable to me are his virulent assaults on me for appointing gentlemen who, he says, are hostile to him, as members of the Finance Committee, when there were no others properly qualified from whom to select.

The Minister says I was "prudent to quit a sinking ship." It is in my power to show that as much reliance is to be placed in the series of remarks that accompanied that insinuation as in the rest of his wonderful story. It is almost to be regretted that so magnificent a composition should want that first requisite foundation—that so grand a forensic effort should be wasted on something lighter than air—not possessing even the unsubstantial semblance of a dream, it being merely the waking vagary of a fervid imagination.

May the Minister be more happy in his next selection of a theme on which to display his dramatic powers. But the time of the Assembly should not be wasted in useless squabbles, but devoted entirely to business and the pacification of the distracted country.

GODFREY RHODES.

MEDICAL DIRECTORY OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, H. I., June 18, 1884.

TO THE EDITOR OF P. C. ADVERTISER:—Sir: As I understand that no medical directory of the Hawaiian Islands has yet been published (if any has ever been compiled), I enclose you a tolerably complete list of the dentists, druggists and physicians now resident on these islands.

You will see therefrom that there are four dentists, of whom three are in Honolulu and one on Maui. Of druggists there are 14, viz: 10 in Honolulu (of whom 7 are Chinese), 1 on Hawaii and 3 Chinese on Maui. While of physicians and surgeons there are no less than 39, who are distributed as follows:

On Oahu. (a) Honolulu, 20 (including 1 lady and 2 Chinese)..... 22
On Oahu (b) elsewhere, 2..... 2
On Hawaii (including 1 lady)..... 8
On Maui..... 5
On Kauai..... 4

As it is advantageous for the public to know how far these islands are supplied with medical and other professional skill, I trust that I shall meet with the co-operation of all in revising this list from time to time.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours obediently,
G. W. PARKER,
Secretary Board of Health.

Dentists.

HONOLULU—Oahu.

Grossman, M., office and res, 93 Hotel st
McAllister, W. B., office and res, cor of Port and Hotel sts (upstairs)
Thatcher, E. H., 104 1/2 Fort st, res 208 King st

MAUI.

Sheldon, C. E., High st, Wailuku

Druggists and Apothecaries.

HONOLULU—Oahu.

Benton, Smith, & Co., 113 Fort st
Hollister & Co., 59 Nuuanu st (main store)
McKibbin, see "Physicians and Surgeons"

CHINESE.—Honolulu.

Hung Tebeng Tong, 71 Maunakea st
Pau Oh Tong, 38 Hotel st, res, rear
Chong Chin, 41 Maunakea st, res, rear
Guan Yick Chong & Co., 30 Hotel st
Wan Chin Tung, 61 Nuuanu st
Wong Yuen Ching, 26 Hotel st, res, rear
Yau Hop, 4 Hotel st, res, rear

HAWAII.

Thompson, Miss Nellie, res, Kahopihii, North

Kohala

CHEESE.—Maui.
Che Saa, res, Paia, Makawao district
Man Chin Tong, Market Place, Wailuku

Man Sing Tong, Market Place, Wailuku

Physicians and Surgeons.

HONOLULU.—Oahu.

Arning, Ed., physician (engaged in scientific investigations), res, Punchbowl st
Baldwin, Dwight, D. D., res, 219 Nuuanu st
Brodie, J., physician and surgeon, office and res, 129 Fort st
Chen Din San, Chinese doctor and druggist, office and res, (?)
Emerson, N. B., physician and surgeon, office and res, 2 Kukui st
Fitch, G. L., Government physician, office 65 Maunakea st, res, 139 Fort st
Hagan, M., physician and surgeon, office 123 Fort st, res, 132 Fort st
Hoffmann, Ed., physician and surgeon, res, Wyllie lane
Martin, G. H., physician and surgeon, boards at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel
McGrew, Henri G., and McGrew, J. S., physicians and surgeons, office and res, 94 Hotel st
McKibbin, R., physician and druggist, 37 Queen st, cor Beretania and Miller's lane
Mouritz, A., Government physician, for districts of Waulana and Waulanae, res Waulana
Parker, G. W., Secretary to the Board of Health, res, Lunaliho, near Pensacola st
Pierce, Miss Sarah E., physician, office and res, 5 School st
Rodgers, C. T., physician, Hotel and Alakea st
Stangenwald, Hugo, physician and surgeon, res, 186 Nuuanu st
Trousseau, G., physician, office and res, 73 Punchbowl st
Tucker, S. G., physician and surgeon, office and res, 17 Emma st
Wong Yuen Ching, Chinese doctor and druggist, 26 Hotel st, res, in rear

HAWAII.

Bond, Benj. D., physician and surgeon, North Kohala
Greenfield, C. B., Government physician, for Hamakua district, res, Honokaa
Kimball, J. H., Government physician, for Hilo district, res, Laupahoehoe
Oliver, R., Government physician, for district of Kau, res, Waiohinu
Thompson, L. S., Government physician, for Kohala district, res, Kohala, on Thompson's plantation
Thompson, Jas W., with L. S. Thompson
Wetmore, Chas H., physician and surgeon, 38 Front st, Hilo

MAUI.

Bailey, A. H., physician and surgeon, office and res, Kahului
Bailey, F. E., Government physician, for Makawao district, res, Kahului
Carpenter, F. B., Government physician for Lahaina district, res, Lahaina
Enders, F. H., Government physician for Wailuku district, office Maui, res High st, Wailuku, President of the Alden Fruit and Taro Co.
Rawson, G. A., Government physician for Hana district, res Hana
KAUAI.
Borland, J., Government physician for Northern district of Kauai, res, Kilauea, Hanalei
Smith, J. K., Government physician for Waimea and Koloa districts and island of Nihaue, res, Koloa
Smith, J. W., Rev. pastor Koloa church and physician, res, Koloa. (A. H. Smith & Co., planters)
Walters, St D. G., Government physician for Lihue district, res, Lihue

Signor Foli, the well-known basso, has had \$350 damages awarded him in an action for assault brought by him against Mr. G. H. Bradshaw, a barrister. The mother of the defendant told her son that she had been insulted by Signor Foli last summer at Monte Carlo; and, failing to induce the latter to meet him in a duel, Mr. Bradshaw waited for him outside St. James's Hall on the evening of 19th June last and struck him a violent blow with a stick, the result of which was that for some time he was unable to fulfil his professional engagements. It may interest some of the admirers of the great basso to know—from his own statement, on cross-examination in this case—that he is not an Italian, but an Irishman, and that his real name is not Foli, but Foley.

A reply sent the other day by Mr. Gladstone through his secretary, to a memorial from Manchester is tantamount to an admission by Mr. Gladstone himself that his new rules, which it was fondly hoped would at least materially curb obstruction, are a failure. The secretary writes that, in Mr. Gladstone's view, "the block of business is not likely to terminate until the House of Commons shall adopt further measures for its own liberty and relief, and until there shall be a change in the present method of opposition. As this public announcement will, of course, let the Opposition see that their tactics answer the purpose, their motto will be "no change;" therefore those who would see business expedited must fall back upon the "further measures." What the nature of these may be we shall see—by waiting.